

Ripley County Democrat.

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'ROUNDABOUT THE STATE.

Gleaned from Exchanges—Made by the Shears, the Pencil and the Paste Pot—Some Original, Some Credited, and Some Stolen, but Nearly All Interesting Reading.

The bonded indebtedness on the city hall at Campbell has been paid.

Miss Nutt and Mr. Wiseman, both of Houstonia, were married at Sedalia one day last week.

A Springfield educator keeps himself posted on current events by subscribing to 119 daily and weekly newspapers.

A factory which manufactured lawn furniture at Wittenburg, Cape Girardeau county was recently destroyed by fire.

Curt Leneve, northwest of Metz, claims to have a singing mouse which warbles so prettily no canary bird can compare with it.

Why not be like Henry Ford? asks the Linn Creek Reveille, explaining that if we can't stop the war we should just let it go on.

"After having your teeth examined by other dentists and quacks come to me," advertises a Douglas county dental surgeon.

A Bates county justice of the peace has offered to perform free of charge the wedding ceremony wherever the bride-to-be is red headed.

For farm land which less than thirty years ago cost him an average of \$40 an acre, a Clay county man has just refused \$350 an acre.

A man at Farnfelt was recently sued for seventy-five cents in the Justice of Peace court and before the case was closed the costs were \$3.00.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis have practically agreed to establish a branch factory at Poplar Bluff if that city will put up a \$50,000 bonds.

An old school house at Morley used by the grammar grades was destroyed by fire the 10th, inst., entailing a loss of several thousand dollars, partially insured.

Mr. Benedict of Moberly became one the other day. With an ex-actress he eloped to St. Louis, where they were married.

Selling calves by mail is an industry being developed at Maryville. This is not such a novelty, though, as choros girls have been buying them that way for years.

Major John S. Hill, a type employed in an office at Marble Hill, is 86 years old and is still able to do work in his line. He is probably the oldest active printer in the United States.

Iron county, in which warrants have been going to protest for some months, now finds itself with plenty of money to meet all its obligations, owing to big tax collections in December.

After one day's illness, the first of his long career, "Jack," Ray county's oldest mule, died Friday night. "Jack" would have been 39 years old April 3, and spent his life in the service of the Lierman family.

Some men are more lucky. There was Doyle Frith, of the Indian Creek neighborhood near Jamesport who paid \$3 for rent of a pasture for his horse. The first time he drove old Dobbin in he tread a coon whose pit he sold for \$3.

The distinction of being Harrison county's youngest bride is accorded a Cainsville girl who was just 13 years old when married last week.

A Clinton county negro in jail awaiting trial on a bootlegging charge broke out the other day. It was not an affair of smuggled saws or skeleton keys; the negro had the smallpox.

This "soul mate" stuff may go in Chicago, all right, but it is proved unpopular in Wayne county, Missouri. A Cascade couple tried to exemplify the theory and landed in jail.

It cost Pemiscot county \$3,500 to feed the prisoners in the county jail during the year 1915. This is about \$9.60 per day. During the same period \$1,082.90 was allowed the keeper of the county farm.

Rev. N. R. Duke, a Baptist minister has been missing from his home at Cooter, Pemiscot county since January 8. His absence is causing considerable uneasiness on the part of his wife and congregation.

Only \$13,000 remains of the \$148,000 of the Scarritt Bible and Training School entrusted to the J. S. Chick Investment Co., of Kansas City, according to testimony given by Bishop Hendrix to a Jackson county grand jury, Tuesday.

"Bryan couldn't make a hole in a doughnut," says the Louisiana Times in tones of derision. Still it is remembered, particularly in Pike county, that the loquacious Nebraskan once punctured a well developed presidential boom.

Far up in the list of Missourians bearing nicknames should come the Knobnoster man whose friends have dubbed him "Friction Mill." Just why, our informant saith not, but it certainly would be an ill-chosen cognomen for a diplomat.

In West Boone township, Bates county, an aged and childless couple Mr. and Mrs. James Coughlin, aged 72 and 70, were taken with the grip. The husband died at 8 o'clock in the morning and the wife at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

Rolla has a federal court whose sessions are confined to a trip once a year by a U. S. Marshal who solemnly proclaims court open and no business appearing, as solemnly closes it again. All of which monkey business costs Uncle Sam the small sum of \$30 annually.

A little girl, 4 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Noll, who live down in Pemiscot county was so badly burned the 13th, inst., as to cause her death in a short time. The clothing of the child caught fire from a stove while the parents were outside getting wood.

It cost Thomas Murphy a year and a day in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas for sending dynamite through the mails. Last August he was engaged in a conspiracy to blow up the Jasper county jail, in Carthage. The suspicious jailer who examined the packages spoiled the game.

A Cape Girardeau farmer, who raised a bushel of prize wheat last year, after exhibiting it at different county, district and the state fair, received \$80 in prizes.

All the things said and written about feminine curiosity may be wrong, after all. A Lebanon land lady lost a boarder last August. When he decamped he left his suitcase which remained as sort of hostage. Last week the landlady looked into the luggage and found it filled with fine linen and silverware.

Jacob Ropp, 78 years old, died at St. Louis, Thursday, of starvation and cold. Friday, it was discovered that he had \$18,000 in the bank. In his room a key to a safe deposit box was found and when the box was opened by Ropp's brother, a certificate of deposit for \$18,000 was found and \$100 in loose cash.

Shooting one's mouth off is a pastime not confined to any particular locality. It remained for a Cainsville man, however, to make something of a record by shooting off a part of his nose. He was killing hogs with a small caliber rifle. A shell from the rifle flew from the breech and a badly skinned nose was the result.

Senator Stone received a Missouri possum the other day, had it prepared by the negro chef in the Senate restaurant, and invited several colleagues to the feast. They accepted. The Senator became engaged in a debate on the floor and when he arrived for his portion found all the platters had been "licked clean."

Thomas D. Major, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Major, of Paris, and grandnephew of Governor Major, is a perfect baby, according to the baby health conference held in Columbia farmer's week. The score published by the American Medical Association was used. Thomas D. scored 100 per cent and was 11 months and 23 days old when judged.

Mrs. John L. Lankford who lives at Fricco, Stoddard county, accidentally fell off a ladder and broke both arms just above the wrist joints. The lady was hanging paper when the step ladder on which she was standing gave away. No one was present except two small children at the time of the accident. However, the husband soon arrived and assisted a doctor to reset the bones.

Warrensburg has a plumber, who believes in the superstition that a black cat is a bad omen. When a drain pipe of the sewer system became clogged the plumber was put on the job, and after an extended investigation found a black cat, minus all its nine lives, had lodged in the pipe under a restaurant. A day or so later the restaurant was burned and the plumber blames the cat for the calamity.

Elmer Coffman of Laclede county bought the boys a box of cigars when he was married nearly nine years ago and when the last "smoke" had been taken therefrom he nailed down the lid of the box and converted it into a savings bank. Through a slot box Elmer would drop every dime that came his way and did not miss them, either. A few days ago when it seemed there was no more room for dimes, Mr. Coffman opened the box and counted the coins. Without missing the money he had saved 3,980 dimes.

Prevention of Small Pox.

Most of the triumphs in the prevention of disease have come about as the direct result of the discoveries of Pasteur and the establishment of what is known as the germ theory of disease. However, before the time of Pasteur one most notable advance was made; namely, the discovery of vaccination by Dr. Edward Jenner, 1788. Previous to that time about one person in every ten died of smallpox. In England, one person in every three showed pox marks on the face. When it was carried to a new country the death rate was something frightful, as for example, in Mexico, where 3,500,000 of the natives died of the disease after its introduction by the Spanish.

For many years in England it had been observed that cows suffer from an eruption located about the udder and flanks, and that milkers were likely to become infected with the material from this eruption. Doctor Jenner observed that those who had suffered from this infection did not contract smallpox, which almost everybody had at that time. He began to experiment by infecting people and then watching their subsequent history, and confirmed his observation absolutely that an attack of this disease which is known as vaccinia protected against a subsequent attack of smallpox. The germ or virus had become attenuated or weakened in its virulence. It is known that vaccinia as seen in the cow is a modified form of smallpox. If we transfer some of the matter from the smallpox pustules on a human being to a calf, we do not produce smallpox but only the mild disease known as vaccinia. When we again transfer this matter from the calf to the human being, it does not regain its virulence, but produces the mild form of the disease, though it has the power of protecting against the severe disease, smallpox, because protective substances are formed by the cells of the body in response to the attack of the weakened germ, just as they are in true smallpox, and without danger.

During the Eighteenth Century, there were 70,000 deaths a year from smallpox in Germany. From 1845 to 1870, twenty-five persons out of every 100,000 died of the disease in that country. In 1871 and 1872, owing to the Franco-Prussian War, the disease became prevalent, causing the death of 243 and 262 persons respectively in every 100,000. In 1874, vaccination was made compulsory, and immediately a marked falling off in the disease was noticed. From 1874 to 1883, 1.57 died in every 100,000, and in the year 1910, there were only 33 deaths from smallpox in the entire empire of Germany with a population of over 60,000,000, and 15 of these were foreigners. If the old rate had kept up, 100,000 persons a year would have lost their lives from this disease. Surely no stronger proof of the value of vaccination could be given.

How long does this protection last? In some persons it lasts for life, but the average person should be vaccinated whenever exposed. If they are still protected by the former vaccination, it does not result in any pain or inconvenience. At best this is only temporary and is amply paid for by the protection from the loathsome and deadly disease known as smallpox. In addition to preventing the disease, vaccination has rendered it much

milder and it is not nearly so severe in those who have been vaccinated, even when it does not protect entirely. For example: During the bad years in Germany, 1871-72, it was found that of those persons who had been vaccinated more than once, only 5 out of every 100 of those who contracted the disease died. Of those who had been vaccinated only once, 14 out of every 100 died, while among those who had not been vaccinated at all, the death rate reached 45 in every 100.

Tested Seed Corn Will Save Missouri Millions.

Carefully conducted corn-germination tests in Missouri this year may, if properly followed up by an elimination of those ears which are low in vitality, make an increase of \$11,273,491 for the 1916 corn crop.

This amount is an estimate of the average annual loss caused by the use of untested seed corn in the state during the last eight years, according to J. C. Hackleman of the College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri at Columbia. The use of tested seed corn may make the difference between an 85 per cent stand and a perfect one, or between 25 and 28 bushels an acre at gathering time.

Last year's wet season, slow maturity and late gathering of the crop resulted in cribbing much corn before it was ripe enough to make good seed. The corn contained so much water that it was almost sure to heat and mold even if it were mature enough to gather. The Missouri farmer who selected seed carefully in the field and stored it properly can make a big return now by his increased crop or by selling the seed to his neighbors who did not take precautions last fall.

The task of testing seed corn for Missouri's 7,282,617 acres is not so great when we remember that the work is divided among more than a quarter of a million farmers. This means that to plant the average man's 26.6 acres only four or five bushels of tested seed are needed. As it takes about two hours to test a bushel of seed corn, ten hours' work by the average Missouri farmer would usually result in a difference of \$40 in his income, or about \$150 an acre net gain for all the corn he plants.

The sand box or sawdust germinator consists of a box about four inches deep and thirty inches square, with about two inches of sand or sawdust in the bottom to hold the moisture or to keep water from standing around the corn. A piece of old sheeting or other cloth that will absorb moisture, but will not allow it to stand on the surface, should be stretched over the surface and marked off into two-inch squares. Put six kernels from various parts of the middle of each ear to be tested into one of these squares. Cover the box to prevent drying and keep it at room temperature—about 70 degrees F.—for six days, then find the ears from which kernels failed to germinate, throw them into the feed box and keep those that showed a good strong test.

When virtue is its own reward folks do not squabble about a division of the spoils. Not so when the award is offered in filthy lucre. Three Vernon county men are each claiming the \$150 posted by the A. H. T. A. for the capture of a person wanted on a charge of horse stealing.

BIG ROOSTER KILLS CHILD

Fowl Attacks Little John Seaman While Feeding Chickens at His Home in California.

Los Angeles, Cal.—John M. Seaman, two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Seaman of this city, is dead at Ontario following an attack by a large rooster at the ranch home of the child's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. V. Lawrence of that city.

John and his mother visited at the ranch. The chickens were a novelty to the boy, and he was anxious to feed them. With prodigious bravery that was thought only childishly cute he accomplished his desire. A few days ago he was so engaged when a large rooster jumped at the little fellow and buried its spurs deeply in his scalp.

Blood poisoning developed and the child died in a hospital after much suffering.

PROFIT IN CATCHING MOTHS

Low Couple Make \$500 a Year With Very Little Trouble and Find Pleasure in It.

Nevada, Ia.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Floyd Hiser of near Nevada have an avocation providing a daily hour of pleasure and \$500 profit a year. Trees on their farm long have been the habitat of a colony of the caterpillar moth.

They catch the moths and butterflies and sell them to museums, collectors and laboratories for prices ranging from 5 cents to \$1 a piece. Several times they have received orders from abroad.

The Hisers follow the pursuit only early on summer nights. They mark trees with white cloths to attract attention and then spray a solution of sugar and stale beer over the foliage. Often they have caught from 50 to 100 specimens in an hour.

Preached 50 Years; No Pay. Columbus, Ind.—Rev. A. M. E. Dean, ninety-eight years old, a pioneer United Brethren minister, who served 50 years without accepting remuneration of any kind, is dead at his home in Hartmannville, near here. He retired after a stroke of paralysis.

Robert B. Munroe, former assistant cashier of the Jefferson County Bank at DeSoto, was acquitted of the charge of receiving deposits when he knew the bank to be insolvent, in the Jefferson county circuit court at Hillsboro, last Tuesday. The bank, a private institution, was owned by O. M. Munroe, deceased, father of the accused.

"At the beginning of the European war," says the Clark Chronicle, "B. F. Dimmitt, a druggist at Rocheport, in Boone county, told his friends to invest in quinine. He himself bought 10,000 ounces at 14 cents an ounce. It is now quoted at \$2 an ounce, and if he sells now Dimmitt's profit would be \$18,000."

A full-grown gray fox weighing 80 pounds was what Clint Kinsaid of Ray county found in one of his traps the other morning. For some time past pigs and chickens have been disappearing from the neighborhood, and the Richmond News says that until the fox was caught it was supposed a coyote had been making the rounds.

Rev. E. Behner, of the Presbyterian church, was in Fredericktown Monday, where he attended the funeral of Rev. Dr. S. D. Jewell, stated clerk of the Iron Mountain Presbytery and chairman of the home mission board. Rev. Jewell was sixty-two years of age and one of the best known and best liked leaders of his church in Southeast Missouri. Six other ministers from the presbytery were present, and the funeral was the largest ever held in Fredericktown, where Rev. Jewell has been located nine years. He is the one man really responsible for bringing the West Prairie (Cumberland) and Iron Mountain presbyteries to adjust their differences.—Poplar Bluff Republican.